at Santiago, as evidenced by their fallure to secure that essential co-operation to carry out the plan of siege adopted before General Shafter left Tampa, cannot be substantlated by the facts. As soon as Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago and assumed complete command of the fleet after Commodore Schley had securely bottled Cervera, he determined that it would be impracticable to force an entrance to the harbor on account of the impregnability of its fortifications and the impassability of its channel, thoroughly mined with an elaborate electrical system. Admiral Sampson, as the leading ordnance officer of the American Navy. was familiar with the dangers of this method of submarine mining, he knew that the mines at Santlago were laid by a farrous English expert, and in his opinion if one of his vessels endeavored to pass Estrella Point i, would certainly meet the fate of the Maine, and effectually block the channel against further operations. In this emergency he decided to cork the bottle, and Hobson's heroic exploit speedily resuited. Had the Merrimac accomplished her purpose there was a single feasible plan of campaign to destroy the Spanish fleet, and that required extended military operations. The possession of the city of Santiago never entered the minds of the military authorities. The sole objective was Cervera and his armored cruisers, and to aid the Navy in capturing or destroying them, Shafter's army corps was sent to Cuba

CONCERTED LAND AND WATER ASSAULTS. About the time of his arrival t was discovered that the Merrimac offered no impediment whatever to the navigation of the channel. The strategic conditions became exactly as they were over a month earlier, and a new scheme of operations had to be adopted. Whoever first suggested it is immaterial, although it is believed to have emanated from Captain Mahan. It provided for concerted land and water assaults upon the batteries at the mouth of the harbor in order to give the American military force absolute control of the mine fields, thereby enabling the fleet to enter Santiago Bay and engage the Spanish squadron in a duel to death

Under this project it was necessary for the Navy to slience the batteries, but this does not appear to have ever been accomplished. It was also unfortunate that General Shafter's extreme left, under the command of General Duffield, failed to advance sufficiently to secure a position from which Morro could be taken. Perhaps it was due to General Shafter's illness preventing him from reaching the extreme front, or possibly it was the enthusiastic bravery and excessive zeal of his splendid troops that carried the American line irresistibly to the immediate outskirts of the city, but at any rate, in the excitement of the battle the right and centra; divisions were swept far in advance of the positions they were intended to occupy, the Spanish trenches were taken, and the American line, finding it impossible to advance further, was compelled to hold its position or retreat. The latter alternative being wholly out of the question, the entire corps is now holding on grimly. lying down night and day in the trenches, the men on short rations, unable to stand erect without being promptly made the target of the terrible Spanish Mausers, and waiting anxiously for the reinforcements that are being hurried forward as fast as transports can be secured.

THE PRESENT PLANS. The sole objective of the Santiago expedition has disappeared, and if there is any particular advantage in securing the city it is a sentimental rather than a material one. Its surrender is, however, to be accomplished, and unless its garrison suddenly and unexpectedly evacuates the place, it is now demonstrated to the satisfaction of the War Board and the other higher Washington officials that the result must be accomplished through the original plan, of first securing control of the harbor entrance and admitting the warships to complete the work. The operations against Morro, however, cannot be resumed until the Army is considerably reinforced and until General Miles reaches the front. In the mean time Admiral Sampson, having no active duty for his vessels to perform, may land at least 2,000 well-equipped men with machine guns and other field pieces to support the Army and relieve it of many of the

vicissitudes of the state of slego. The gravity of the situation is recognized on all sides, although the un instant doubted by any one, and the authorities are confident to-night that General Miles, with his remarkable military skill and intense energy, will speedily bring the affair to a gratify-

THOUSANDS OF FUGITIVES AT EL CANEY.

El Caney, near Fantiago de Cuba, July 6 (4 p. m.), by The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 7, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 7 (19:45 a. m.).-Between 12,000 and 15,000 innocent victims of the war have fled here in wild panic to escape the | brought here. terrors of the threatened bombardment of Santiago, and they are now confronted by the horrors of starvation. In their Melpless confusion they are appealing to General Shafter for succor. Most at them are foreigners, principally French, or with an admixture of foreign blood.

When they were informed yesterday that General Toral refused to consider the question of surrendering they swarmed out of the north gate of the city all day and trudged under the blazing sun over the road, which in many places was arkle deep in mud. Tottering old men and women were supported by children, and mothers with bables at their breasts struggled on toward El Caney, San Luis and other towns. Most of them came here last night, and over five thousand of them slept in the village, which, under ordinary circumstances, hardly accommodates three hundred people. They were crowded together in the houses, upon the verandas and in the streets. At daylight those who were overtaken by darkness on the wayside began to pour in, and a, this hour they are still arriving. Already more than fifteen thousand are here. They were not allowed to bring food with them, and thore who have money are as destitute as those who are without it, and the rich and the poor, the cultured and the ignorant, white and black, are huddled together, choking the parsageways between the houses, all with gaunt despair written on their counte-

The ignorant desire only to be fed, and th cultured want to get away, anywhere, anyhow, away from the war which has driven them from their homes.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FOR SHAFTER.

Washington, July 7 .- With a view of giving General Shafter the benefit of more heavy artillery, orders were issued to-day for the immediate departure of four heavy batteries to Tampa for transportation to Santiago at once. These batteries are K. of the 7th Artillery, at Willets Point; D, of the 4th Artillery, at Fort Mc-Henry, Md., and H and K, of the 2d Artillery, at Fort Adams and elsewhere in Rhode Island. Rush orders were given to each of these batteries, and it is expected that they will start for

COL. ALLEN'S BALLOON PUNCTURED.

Washington, July 7.-General Greely has received a dispatch from Colonel Allen, at Playa del Este, Cuba, regarding the Signal Corps bailoon used for observation purposes with General Shafter's army. He says that the balloon, which was hit by the enemy and split, has been repaired, but the supply of stored gas and tubes for it is exhausted. Attempts are now being

After Dinner Take Hood's Pills. Ald assimilation of food, assist digestion, prevent and cure constipation. Get HOOD'S, 25c. of gruggists or C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

VIORIS

made to get tubes from the front, where the gas generator is kept. A second balloon is expected from Tampa to-day, Colonel Allen reports.

SPANISH OFFICERS DESERTING.

Washington, July 7 .- Advices received here this morning from General Shafter announce that a number of high Spanish officers are deserting across the lines at Santiago into the American camp. This act is regarded here as highly significant of an early surrender.

POOR TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Washington, July 7-Much of the difficulty experienced in supplying the troops on the battle-fields still lies in the transportation departspite of his appeals he has received as yet only one lighter, the Laura, and she is able under the best conditions to carry ashore supplies for only one day on the daily voyage from the transports lying far out at sea. What might happen in the event of bad weather can be conjectured.

GENERAL YOUNG STARTS NORTH.

Headquarters of General Shafter, July 5, by Associated Press Dispatch-Boat Dandy, via Port Antenio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.-General Young, who has been very ill with a fever for the last week, left for the United States on the transport Cherokee to-day. It is not believed that his filness will result fatally, but his physiclans said there could be no hope for his ultimate recovery if he remained in Cuba

Dr. Guiteras has a large number of cases in his fever hospital, but there is not the slightest indication of yellow fever, most cases being malaria, typhoid and measles.

SIX THOUSAND MEN IN CHARLESTON.

Charleston, S. C., July 7.-The 16th Pennsylvania, 6th Illinois and 2c Wisconsin regiments arrived here to-day, making, with the 6th Massachusetta and the 3d Wiscensin already here, six thousand troops in the city. The were unloaded from their trains at an early hour, and marched to cotton warehouses that had been placed at General Wilson's com-mand by the city. The quarters thus provided were ample to accommodate them. Active prep-arations for transferring troops to the Yale and the Columbia were begun, To-morrow the trans-port Resolute will arrive here. She will be followed in a few hours by the steamers La Grande Duchesse and No. 30, thus providing transports for five thousand men. that had been placed at General Wilson's com-

A TELEGRAM FROM CAPTAIN M'FARLAND. A telegram which was received at noon yesterday by Mrs. McFarland, of No. 121 East Thirty-fifth-st. served to relieve the terrible anxiety under which the family of Captain William C. McFarland was laboring. Some of yesterday merning's news-papers reported that Captain McFarland, who commands Company E, of the 16th Infantry, had been killed at the battle of San Juan Later dispatches killed at the battle of San Juan Later dispatches reported that he had been wounded, and his relatives did not know what to believe until the telegram was received. It was as follows:

"Near Santlago, 6 a.m. The dispatch was sent from Playa del Este, via

SCHOONER GALLITO CAPTURED.

Key West, Fla., July 7.-The small Spanish schooner Gallito, loaded with lumber, hardwood, chickens, pigs and provisions of various kinds, has been captured by the auxiliary gunboat Eagle, and was brought in here to-day. The capture was effected on Tuesday last east of Cape Popo, Isle of Pines. The Eagle was on the blockading route in the

vicinity of the Isle of Pines on the southern she sighted the Galilto about five miles out. She | Santingo de Cuba, and the suicide of Captain immediately gave chase, and the schooner ran until about a quarter of a mile from the shore, when she dropped her anchor and those aboard slipped over her side and swam ashore. Ensign J. H. Roys and a crew of eight men from the Eagle were sent ir a small boat to board the has received the report of Admiral Cervera to examining her were fired upon by her crew from the beach. Several rifle shots went through the schooner's sails, but no one was injured.

The Eagle drew closer in and sent half a dozen shots from her 6-pounders toward the heach, whereupon the Spaniards disappeared. A prize crew was put aboard the Gallito and she was

OFFICERS FOR NEW REGIMENTS.

MEN WHO WILL COMMAND THE VOLUN TEERS OF THE SECOND CALL

Albany, July 7 - Adjutant-General Tillinghast today announced that these additional officers had been commissioned by the Governor for the three

Pirst Regionals—EDWARD S HARTSHORN BER-NARD W. CURREN, HENEY A MURPHY ERVIN WARDMAN, WALTER W. GRUFFITH, AUGUST T MORRO, ROBERT S. COOKE, EDWARD L. PAT-TERSON.

TERSON.

econd displacements—PAUL R. TOWNE, ALFRED POLLLON, LOUIS P. WEBER, ESOK R. WILLIAMSON,
WINDSOR P. FRENCH, PHILIP CASE, SHEE,
WOOD F, YAWZOR, EDWARD R. SOUTHWOOTH,
Jr. WILLIAM LELAND THOMPSON, GRESWOLD,
GREEN, WILLIAM A. H. ELY, WILLIAM D.
ARNOLD,
D. PEOLOGICA. 202D REGIMENT.

Captains -LOUIE M. LANG. OSCAR T. TAYLOR, WAL-

TER F. RANDALL

First Lieutenants—HOWARD L. BECK, ELMER E.

RUDLEY JOHN R. ROBERTSON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY NUGENT, EDWIN RNOLL, JAMES A.

GRAY, EDWARD W. JONES, CASPER WILLIS

COLE, WILLIAM J. WILKES, RALPH M. GLOVER,
L. ROYCE TILDEN, ISAAC L. WELLS.

L ROYCE TILDEN, ISAAC L WELLS,
ond Lieutemants - FREDERICK T PEITCH, THOMAS
E. BOTH, EERT C. FOX, GEORGE L. HARE, J.
G. HOWLAND H. C. TODD, MICHAEL J. REAGAN, EDWARD T. NEWCOMR, WILLJAM H.
BOYLE, Jr., GEORGE ALFRED CLUETT.

208D REGIMENT.

Major-JOHN MCLINTOCK.
Chaplain-ALBERT DOD MINOR.
Captains-E. P. WHITE and JOHN B. TUCK. Captains—E. P. WHITE and JOHN B. TUCK.

First Reutenants—CHARLES FRANCIS NUGENT.

STEPHEN HYATT MOULD, MICHAELL FRANCIS OF.

MODY, RICHARD CHARLES M'COY, JAMES GEORGE
HANNAH, SOLOMON AVERY, F., PERCENA APPELE
MAN DALPHIN, WILLIAM M. REMMER, CHARLES
ROGERS MURRAY, DENNIS BENEDICT LICY,
GEORGE T. G. SINTEEN and GEORGE BALDWIN,
Second Reutenants—ALEXANDER J. JENNEY, JOHN
J. CALLANAN, F., JOHN ARRICKELE, ARTHUR G.

ACKERT, NINIAN S. KIDD, THOMAS J. DOOLEY, P.

ACKERT, NINIAN S. KIDD, THOMAS J. DOOLEY, P.

COLJINS, EDWARD J. SCHELL and GEORGE W.

CLODWICK.

All those appointees are National Guardenae.

All those appointees are National Guardsmen, and some of them are at the Army camps with their old organizations.

WANT THE REGULATIONS MODIFIED.

Formal action was taken yesterday to secure relief from the harbor regulations which have been enforced since the approach to this port was defended by submarine mines, laid under the authority of the War Department. A request was forwarded by a number of shipping agents to the Supervisor of the Harbor, Lieutenant-Commander N. J. K. Patch, asking that in view of the slight danger of foreign inroads now the regulations should be modified so that vessels can use the channels after dark ...

persons interested in the operation of excursion

persons interested in the operation of excursion boats, particularly those to Coney Island and Rockaway Beach. They want to be allowed to use the north channel, near Coney Island, which is closed all the time, and they wish to use it at night as well as by day.

Supervisor Patch forwarded the communication to Commander Field, who is in command of the const defence system, under Admiral Erben, for this harbor, and to Major Henry M. Adams, under this harbor, and to Major Henry M. Adams, under this harbor, and to Major Henry M. Adams, under this harbor, and to Major Henry M. Adams, under this harbor, and to Major Henry M. Adams, under this harbor, and to Major Henry M. Adams, under this harbor, and to Major Henry M. Adams, under this harbor, and to Major Henry M. Adams, under this harbor, and the Major Henry M. Adams, under the harbor, and the submarine defences were laid. They would not say what action would be taken, but the reduces will probably be forwarded to the Navy and War departments, and may bring about a modification in the existing regulations, which are in force at all the harbors on the Atlantic and Gulf consts.

PRISONERS FROM CERVERA'S SHIP

THEY SAY THEIR MOVE WAS ORDERED BY

Guantanamo, Monday, July 4, 6 p. m., by The Associated Press Dispatch-heat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 4, 6 p. m. (Delayed in transmission).-The steamer Resolute arrived to-day with 508 prisoners, including eighteen officers and crew of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The disposition of the prisoners is not yet decided on. The number of killed and wounded on the Cristobal Colon is very small.

Officers of the American versels which were in pursuit of her say that, as it was a question of only a short time when the Cristobal Colon would be compelled to surrender or run ashore, they ceased firing on her, and only three of her erew were killed (all sallers) and thirteen were

Before running their ship ashore and hoisting the white flag the Spaniards opened the Kingsten valves on board the Colon, and threw over board the breechblocks of every gun, including those of their Mauser rifes.

The captured Spaniards were remarkably cheerful. The officers say they had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours before the destruction of the fleet, and they had great difficulty in getting the men to their posts, and therefore General Shafter has reported that in large amounts of liquor were given out. Many of the captured sailors still showed the effects of drink when put on board the Resolute.

The Spanish officers say the order to sail was given by the Ministry of Marine, of Madrid, and they decided to make an attempt to escape on Saturday night, but it was postponed until Sunday morning, for the reason that "quarters inspection would be held at that time on the American flect, and the Americans would not

be at their guns" None of the Spaniards expected to be alive at noon on Sunday, believing the destruction of the fleet to be certain. Most of their valuables were put on the Cristobal Colon, the fastest boat of the Spanish fleet, and everything was done to give her the best opportunity to escape. The Spanish officers profess great admiration

for the American ships, especially the Brooklyn. the New-York and the Oregon. The Spanish prisoners say that if the Ameri-

cans had pressed the land forces much longer the Spaniards would have been compelled to surrender, as the troops were completely worn

THE BROOKLYN THEIR TARGET.

Guantanamo, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, per The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, July 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6 (7 p. m.).-When the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba it was with the intention to make for Cienfueges, the nearest port, to secure coal and provisions. All the ships were short of coal, the Cristobal Colon having only two days' supply, which she had secured at Santiago.

The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to disable that vessel, as they considered her the fastest of the American warships, and thus give an opportunity for at least one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times.

The Spaniards estimate the forces behind the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba at about eleven thousand, including the four thousand reinforcements brought by General Pando, which are known to be in Santiago. The forces, besides General Pando's men, consisting of 4000 regulars and 2,000 volunteers, are not to be depended on much, and 1.100 marines and sailors were withdrawn from the city when the Spanish fleet made its ill-fated sortle.

The body of G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, who was killed in the engagement with the Spanish fleet yesterday, was brought here to-day by the Brookyn and was buried at dusk on the side of the hill on which the marines are intrenched, and near where the bodies of the three marines killed at the battle of Cusco Mountain are lying. Ellis lived at Peoria, Ill.

VILLAMIL'S DEATH ANNOUNCED.

Madrid, July 7.-The Government has received Cuban coast, and was keeping a vigilant lookout a telegram from Admiral Cervera announcing for blockade-runners. On Tuesday while moving the death of Admiral Villami, who was in com-westward from Rosario Key to Cape Francis she sighted the Gallito about five miles out. She der of the Infanta Maria

CERVERA'S REPORT TO BLANCO.

Washington, July 7 - The War Department schooper. They found her deserted, and while General Blanco on the disastrous naval fight to the Spanish cause off Santiago. It is as fol-

> To the General-in-Chief. Havana.
>
> In compilance with your orders I went out yesterday from Santlago de Chisa with all the squadron, and after an unequalled combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire, the Teresa, the Oquendo and the Vizcaya beached, and the Ceton fleens. I accordingly informed the Americans, and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo-chasers foundered. I do not know how many people were lost, but it will surely reach six hundred dead and many wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans. The conduct of the crew rose to a height that won the most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the Vizcaya surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villardil, and I believe Lasaga, and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost, all are necessarily depressed.
>
> CERVERA. To the General-in-Chief, Havana.

CERVERA'S MEN IN SANTIAGO.

Madrid, July 7 .- A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says 140 of the sallers who belonged to Admiral Cervera's squadron have reached San-

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALFONSO XII.

Madrid, July 7, 11 a. m.-The Spanish version of the sinking of the warship Alfonso XII is that she was chased by three American warships while attempting to enter the port of Mariel, and that her commander purposely ran her ashore in order to avoid capture. The official report adds that the Americans fired six hundred shells at the Alfonso XII, and that the ship is a complete loss. It is further said that the crew of the cruiser and "part of her cargo"

ADMIRAL CERVERA AS A PRISONER.

Headquarters of General Shafter, Tuesday, July by Associated Press Dispatch-Boat Dandy, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 6 (5 p. m.).-Admiral Cervera, who was transferred from the Gloucester to the battle-ship Iowa, is being treated with every consideration. In brief interviews to-day he stated that he was ordered to leave the harbor, but refused to say from thom the orders came.

To-day's estimate on the Spanish loss in the naval battle is placed at 1,200 killed and 1,500 captured, against which stands an American loss of one killed and two wounded.

22D AND 71ST RANKS FULL.

The men required to bring the 22d Regiment which is now dispersed at Governor's Island and in various forts along the coast, up to the Regular Army strength, have now all been recruited, and the recruiting station in the armory of the regi The 307 men required for the same purpose in the

71st Regiment are now all recruited also, the last men having been enrolled yesterday morning. The men having been enrolled yesterday morning. The last detachment of thirty-five men will leave the armory for Camp Black to-day. Captain Stoddard, who has been in charge of the work of recruiting, expects to go into camp with the men. He said yesterday that he had perhaps more men than were required, and that one or two of them might be released. The recruits will remain at Camp Hisek until all their uniforms and equipments are received, when they will start for Cuba.

Eugene K. Austin has been appointed by Brigadier-General George Moore Smith colonel of the provisional lighth Regiment. George C. Heilmer has been made lieutenant-colonel, and William R. Romer major. The resiment has now been retuited up to its full strength. Companies A and G having secured the men that they needed.

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BROADWAY & 19th ST. 23 MAIDEN LANE

SPANISH PRISONERS COMING.

FOUR HUNDRED EXPECTED HERE TO-DAY ON A CLYDE LINE STEAMER.

It was announced yesterday at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, No. 23 Broadway, that four hundred Spanish sailors from the prizes captured in West Indian waters would arrive in this city to-day. Chancellor Stern, of the Austro-Hungarian onsulate, said he was not sure what arrangements had been made for bringing the sallors here and he could not tell whether or not they would come by rail or by sea. No arrangements had yet been completed, he added, for sending the men back to Suain, and the Consulate was unwilling to assume the responsibility for so large a numher of Spaniards in a city like New-York.

It was learned last night from J. Ungar, manager of the Austrian and Hungarian Home, at Nos. 24 and 16 Greenwich-st., that the Spanish prisoners were expected on a Clyde Line steamer due this morning. One numbered of the prisoners, Mr. Ungar said, would be quartered in the Home, others would be kept at the Polish Home, No. 2 Morris-st.; at the Leo Hans, in State-st and those who could not be thus accommodated would be maintained on board the captured ships when they arrived.

Consul-General Stockinger, representing the Austrian Government, is the president of the Hungarian Society, and Gustav Fleischmann is the president of the Austrian Society. These two socleties maintain the Home, at Nos. It and 16 Green-wick-st. Mr Ungar said that the Spaniards would whelest. Mr. Ungar said that the Spaniaria wands be sent away as fast as possible, some to Europe and others probably to Canada, as the other Spaniards who were brought to New-York were. The Austrian Consul-General and a United States marshal would have charge of the Spaniards, and they would be maintained at the expense of Spain, through the Austrian Consul.

AT THE PEEKSKILL CAMP.

SEVENTH COMPANY OF THE FIRST ENGIN-EERS MUSTERED-MAINLY

FROM NEW-YORK.

Camp Townsend, near Peckskill, July 7 (Special) Company G was mustered in this afternoon, and because it is the seventh company and this is the seventh day of the seventh month the members of the company believe they are going to be the regiment's mescot and bring fame and honor to the organization. It is the first company to be the organization It is the first company to be mustered under the authorization received from the War Department to muster a company without waiting for the full number of non-commissioned officers to be appointed, and so there are two vathe sergeants and one among the cances among the sergeants and one among the corporals to be filled. Every man in the company has his eye on these three vacancies, and will work all the harder to be one of the lucky men to draw The company is in command of Captain Samuel

Rodman, a graduate of West Point in the class of '82. After serving eight years in the 1st and 2d United States Artillery, Captain Rodman resigned. His home at the time he joined the 1st Regiment, nited States Volunteer Engineers, was New-York, and his specialty is explosive engineering. lieutenants of the company are George W. Bramwell, of New-York, first Heutenant, and Walcott L. Beard, of the same place, second Beutenant, The non-commissioned officers are: Sergeants-John in the English Army saw service in Egypt and South Africa, Stillman W. Curtis, civil engineer and ex-S. Army, of New-Haven, Conn.; T. F. Burns, outractor and surveyor, of Troy, and Converse E. Martin, mason and stonecutter, of Highland Falls, N. Y. who has also been in the United States Regular Army, having served with the company of engineers at West Point, Corporals-Charles Ward, supervising plumber, an ex-non-commissioned offi-cer of the National Guard, S. N. Y., of New-York, John J. Burke, contractor's man, of New-York, at one time in the United States Navy; Charles H. Quackenbush civil and mechanical engineer, Penn Yan, N. Y., Earle H. Welles, contractor's man, of Sanderland, Vt., a junior in the University man, of Sanderland, Vt., a Junior in the University of Vermont, William Heas, steam engineer, New-York: John H. Gaenhon, contractor's man and plumler, of New-York, and William H. Foulots, contractor's man of Jersey City. Musicians—Henry Gorgan, carpenter, Albany, at one time a bugler in the Regular Army, and John J. Murphy, fronworker, of New-York.

MAINLY A NEW-YORK COMPANY.

The majority of the privates in the company are from New-York or its vicinity, or from the State, There are few from other States among them, and they set themselves up as being the New-York

Company H's muster rolls are well along, and it

expects to be mustered to-morrow. The first field officers' court was ordered to meet at Camp Townsend this morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Herges was detailed for the court, and it con-vened at 40 o'clock this morning to try Private vened at id o'clock this morning to try Private Merriman upon a charge of "conduct to the prejunce of scool order and military discipline, in violation of the 324 Article of War." This strictle covers a multitude of sins, but this patitudar one was said to be talking back to officers. The court found the private guilty and sentenced him to be reduced to the grade of second-calss private, to forfer tilt of his pay and to confinement at hard labor for tea days. The findings and sentence were read by Adjudant Maurice A. Viele on evening parade. There is another private who may be brought before the court if he returns to camp. He is Charles T. Allen, of Commany F. He left camp without leave, and it is thought has returned to his home.

SENTRIES ARE NOW ARMED. General orders published to-night provide for

evening parades every day at 6 o'clock, on the old parade ground, where evening parades have always been held within the memory of the camp. The crders designated also that, beginning with tomorrow, the grand will be attact and taken from the 1st Battanon, composed of Companies A. B., C and D. These companies will not be required to fornish police and bitchen details until further orders. Since camp has opened, the sentries have patrolled their beats without arms, or even a cane, and if any one attempted to disregard the command "Hait!" the sentry had nothing to enforce his command with but the arms nature furnished him at birth. Now he will be better able to take care of himself, and have a sanction to his order which will lead to prompt obed ence. There has been no trouble in this respect, for every one has promptly obeyed the sentries and conformed to the orders and regulations of the camp. In fact, the discipline has been excellent and order maintained in a most creditable manner by the entire regiment.

The absent officers are now coming in daily. Major Louis Duncan of the 2d Batta for reported this afternoon, and Capitaln Charles P. Kohier and Lleutenant Dow reported their arrivals at headquarters in the course of the day. Second Lieutenant R. V. Beach, who has been transferred from the 2d Regiment, Linited States Volunteer Engineers, to the 1st Regiment, a so reported today. Second Lieutenant Lewis B. Hamilton, of Torrington, Conn. zoess away from camp to-morrow on two days' leave. Lieutenant-Colonel John Flynn, assistant chief of engineers, State of New-York, has come to camp to take the place of General William Barcley Parsons, who is on ten days' leave.

Colonel Joseph G. Story was at camp this after. always been held within the memory of the camp.

eral William Barelay Parsons, who is on ten day-leave.

Colonel Joseph G. Story was at camp this afternoon on Ordnance Department business. He is
going to have a large double hospital tent put un
for instruction schools to be organized by Colonel
Griffin, and he was also going to have a large tent
put up as a reading tent for the engineers' accommodation, but the officials of the Young M n's Christian Association have written to Chaplain Fobes
that they are going to put up their tent in a day or
two, which obviates the need of another like tent
in camp.

two, which obviates the need of another like tent or camp.

Private Michael Parry, who was shot in the abdomen with a blank cartridge in Peekskill on the Fourth of July, was removed to the Feekskill Helping Hand Hospital in the hospital ambulance to day. His condition was not so serious as to require it, but in the event of the regiment being ordered away suddenly it would either leave Private Barry in camp or he would have to be moved hurriedly At the hospital, too, he will have more constant care.

HOBSON EXCHANGED.

Continued from First Page.

Hobson, as far as possible, grasped each hand

extended toward him, and neither he nor his

men made any protest against the uncomfort-

able crowding and jestling which they had to

NO RACE PREJUDICE.

If the young officer, whose home is in Ala-

bama, has any race prejudice, he certainly for-

got all about it as he passed through the lines of

soldiers on his way to General Wheeler's head-

quarters. He saw it was the uniform of the

United States Army, and he cared not for the

ebon-hued troopers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry

and expressing his thanks for their patriotic

welcome with az much heartiness as he dis-

played toward men of his own race. He and all

of his men were completely overcome by the

reception accorded them, and tears rolled down

their cheeks as the soldiers crowded around

As Hobson and his party approached Captain

Grimes's battery the men cried out on every

side to have a salute fired in their honor. Hob-

son protested against this immediately, and

shouted to the artillerymen, who had also

caught the infection, not to fire their guns.

Some of the more enthusiastic of the men ap-

peal to Colonel John Jacob Astor, and he entered

into the spirit of the occasion, and told the

men they need not obey Hobson's orders, as he

was only a lieutenant. But the officers of the

battery prevented the men from firing the guns,

as the Spaniards might have mistaken the re-

ports for the opening of an attack, and if the

latter had responded the American soldiers

were in no position, in their state of disorder

AT WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Hobson finally reached General Wheeler's

headquarters, where the veteran cavalryman

and other officers gave him a warm welcome.

By this time Captain Chadwick of the New-

York and the naval escort from the flagship

had reached Hobson and his men, and they

were the first persons with whom the rescued

prisoners had any previous acquaintance whom

they had met since they entered Santiago Har-

bor on their perilous mission. Captain Chad-

wick and all the others took each man by the

The escort had brought a change of clothing.

including new uniforms, for Hobson and his

men, and the latter had a short respite while

they changed their apparel. Hobson also re-

ceived a horse to ride over the trail to Juragua,

and his men were placed in an army ambu-

Before starting for the seacoast Hobson was

taken to General Shafter's headquarters and

Hobson was asked for an interview and state-

ment as to his experiences on the night when

he took the collier Merrimac into Santiago Har-

bor. He declined to say anything with regard

to the Merrimac on the ground that he intended

to submit a complete report to Admiral Samp-

son, and that it would be outside the line of his

duty to say anything about the sinking of the

Merrimac until after he had made such a re-

port, or at least had had an opportunity to con-

EXPERIENCES AS A PRISONER

With regard to his experiences as a prisoner

"During the first four days we were prisoners

of war we were confined in Morro Castle, and

I can assure you those were extremely uncom-

fortable and disagreeable days. The Spaniards

did not exactly ill-treat us, but it took them

some time to recover from the shock caused by

what most of them considered our Yankee im-

"As a rule, the officers and men who ca

into contact with us were gruff in speech and

sullen in manner. There were many threatening

glances shot in our direction. For Admiral

Cervera I have nothing but the highest admira-

tion and personal regard. His act in informing

Admiral Sampson of our safety I regard as

cere thanks and the thanks of my men for

our shipmates and our triends at home. He

"While we were in Morro Castle we were

naval prisoners, but at the end of four days we

were transferred to the jurisdiction of the army

and were removed to the Reina Mercedes Hos-

pital, on the outskirts of Santiago, where we

remained until to-day. We knew but little of

what was going on in the city, though, of course,

we could always tell when our fleet was bom-

barding the shore batteries, and we could easily

distinguish the terrific explosions caused by the

Vesuvius throwing dynamite shells. Several

times at night we were also fully aware that

the land batteries were fighting outside the city.

Last Friday and Saturday it would be difficult

to explain how anxious we were for news of the

success of our side during the engagements.

The little information the Spaniards would give

NO REASON FOR COMPLAINT.

"One thing that I found out in the hospital

was that a large number of Spanish officers

were wounded in last Friday's fight, for many

were brought to the hospital to be treated

Numbers of badly aimed bullets came into the

hospital on Friday, but I do not believe any one

was injured by them. Our quarters there were

clean and comfortable and the food was fairly

good. In fact, I have no reason to complain of

our treatment as prisoners of war. The preju-

dice which the Spaniards showed against us dur

ing the first few days soon wore away. We con-

ducted ourselves properly and simply forced

"We knew nothing about the destruction

Admiral Cervera's fleet until told by our own

people to-day. Of course, our confinement became very irksome, and I cannot tell you how great was the relief we felt to be free again. I cannot express my gratitude to our soldiers

I cannot express my gratitude to our soldiers who gave us such a welcome when we came into the lines. All of us are in excellent health and glad to be back at our posts again and see the war through to the end."

Hobson proved himself to be as good a horseman as he is a sailor. The twelve-mile gallop from the front to Juragua was made quickly, though owing to the delay in locating General Shafter's headquarters it was dusk before he arrived on the beach and took a boat to go to the flagship.

The men who accompanied Hobson on the

OSBORN DEIGNAN, a conswain of the Merrimac.
GEORGE F PHILLIPS, a machinst of the Merrimac.
JOHN RELLY, a water tender of the Merrimac.
GEORGE CHARETTE, a gunner's mate of the flagship New York.
DANIEL MONTAGUE, a seaman of the cruiser Brook-

I C. MURPHY, a coxswain of the Iowa.
RANDOLPH CLAUSEN, a coxswain of the New-York.

SECOND DAY OF THE WHITE TRIAL.

The court-martial of Civil Engineer U. S. G.

White, U. S. N., was resumed at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard yesterday forenoon. The minutes of Wednes-

day's proceedings were read over by Judge-Advocate Lauchheimer, after which Benjamin R. South-

worth, chief clerk in the Department of Yards and

Docks, was called to the witness-stand. The second

witness was Civil Engineer Charles M. Parks, and

his direct examination was being held when the

us could not be relied upon.

them to treat us well.

Me-rimac expedition were

pudence in trying to block their harbor.

warmly greeted by the commanding general.

lance.

suit the Admirat.

the same thing.

of war in Santiago he said:

hand and extended the heartiest greeting.

and enthusiasm, to repel an assault.

color of the wearers, grasping the hands of the

white and colored soldiers.

panions forced their way through the lines of

and Bottle Holders in Sterling and Plate, with wooden bottoms for holding decanters

WINE-COASTERS



and carafes. THE MERIDEN COMPANY.

Silversmiths, Electro Gold and Silver Plate,

Madison Square. 208 Fifth Avenue.

REED & BARTON, Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y. 8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

DONALD HARPER'S OFFER.

READY TO TURN OVER OSSABAW ISLAND TO THE RED CROSS.

IF THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT NEED THE PROP ERTY THE SOCIETY IS LIKELY TO SECURE IT AS A HOSPITAL STATION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Red Cross, which a few weeks ago had expected to be able, through the generosity of David H. King, jr., of this city, to secure hospital facilities on Jekyll Island, near Bruns wick, Ga., but which was disappointed in that expectation because of antagonism to the plan on the part of Mr. King's fellow club members owning places on the island, is not unlikely to have placed at its disposal in the near future another island in every way as well adapted to its purposes as is Jekyll Island.

About three weeks ago Donald Harper, a wellknown international lawyer of this city and Paris, whose native State is Georgia, sent the following letter to President McKinley: No. 22 Broad-st., New-York City

To the President:

Sir: It affords me pleasure to offer for the service of our sick soldiers, who may contract contagious diseases during service, my property on Orabaw Island, consisting of several thousand acres. This island is one of the largest on the Georgia coast, lying between Savannah and Brunswick, and is high, dry and healthy. It seems to me peculiarly adapted for hospital service for contagious diseases on account of its complete isolation.

If my offer can be of service will you kindly give directions? Very respectfully,

DONALD HARPER.

To this letter a prompt reply was sent by the

President, through Secretary John Addison Por-Executive Mansion Washington, June 24, 1898, My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 21st inst

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 21st inst. tendering to the United States Government your property on Ossabaw Island for hospital use, has been received, and by direction of the President brought to the personal attention of the Secretary of War. Permit me to assure you that the President thoroughly appreciates this generous and patriotic offer.

With best wishes, believe me, very truly yours.

JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

Secretary to the President.

Mr. Donald Harper, No. 22 Broad-st., New-York City

A few days later Mr. Harper also received this letter, from Surgeon-General Sternberg, U. S. A.; Dear Sir: Your letter to the President, offer-ing your property for use as a hospital for con-tagious diseases, has been referred to me for

tagious diseases, has been referred to me for reply. There is no immediate use for such a hospital, but I appreciate your generous offer, and shall put your letter upon file for future reference in case of need. Very truly yours.

GEORGE M. STERNBERG.
Surgeon-General. United States Army, Mr. Harper deemed it proper to offer the island

first to the Government, but it is understood that if the Government decides that it does not need the property, the owner will place it at the disposal of the Red Cross Ossabaw Island is about twenty-five miles below Savannah, and fifty or sixty miles north of Jekyll Island. In case of an outbreak of contagious disease, like yellow fever or smallpox, among the troops in Cuba, there is no place on the mainland in the Southern States to which the sufferers could be that of a kind-hearted, generous man and transferred without opposition on the part of the chivalrous officer. I expressed to him my sin- residents; and to bring them North would involve a dangerous prolongation taking this means of relieving the anxiety of from Cuba. But Ossabaw Island is only a comparatively short distance from Cuba, and, as it repeatedly spoke to me of his admiration of is eight or ten miles from the mainland of what he called one of the most daring acts in Georgia, the establishment there of a hospital naval history, though I am sure we were not for contagious diseases could not be regarded by entitled to the con.mendation we received, for the people of the State as in any sense a menace there were hundreds of other men on our ships to the public health. The island is easily acceswho would have been glad to undertake to do sible to hospital ships, the water around it being so deep that large vessels can come near the shore, transferring the sick to the land in small boats with the minimum of inconvenience. There is at present on the island no building which could be at once used as a complete hospital but the old Harper homestead and a number of small cottages are there, which would do as at least a temporary shelter. The land is elevated and dry, and there is an abundant supply of pure

least a temporary shelter. The land is elevated and dry, and there is an abundant supply of pure water.

The only persons living on the island are the plantation slaves of Mr. Harper's grandfather and their descendants, who have never left the property. Ossabaw Island has been in the family since the time of Sir Patrick Houstoun, the first colonial Governor of Georgia, who was Mr. Harper's ancestor. The Governor, ever whose grave in Bonaventure Cemetery, Savannah, stands the oldest recorded tombstone in Georgia, laid out his sea Island with beautiful avenues, several miles in length, bordered with live oaks, and these leafy avenues, with the Spanish moss dripping from the ancient trees, are still there in their picturesque loneliness.

Mr. Harper has used his island only as a hunting ground, but he is entirely willing to forego the pleasure, for he has offered the property to the President absolutely without charge and without condition of any sort, for as long a period of occupancy as may be necessary, and if a contagious diseases hespital should be placed there, it would probably be several years before the owner and his friends would desire to hunt over it again. There are thousands of dear on Ossabaw Island, wild hors and cata-

to hunt over it again. There are thousands of deer on Ossabaw Island, wild hogs and cata-mounts in great quantity, alligators innumer-able, and a great many quall and other game birds. The fishing also is excellent.

2018T'S RANKS FILLING RAPIDLY.

The work of recruiting men for the 201st Regiment, which was begun at the armory of the 12th Regiment on Wednesday afternoon, is being conducted more capidly than the recruiting of any other New-York organization since the war began. There are twelve recruiting officers at work at the armory instead of the two or three usually considered sufficient, and instead of one examining sufgeon there are three. The large number of met who applied yesterday and the high physical and mental standard of the applicants induce the recruiting officers to believe that one company of the new regiment may be able to start for Camp Black to-morrow.

When the office was opened yesterday more long line of applicants was waiting. Colonel Henry W. Hubbell, who is in charge of the recruiting, and nounced that the station would be kept open dails from 10 a.m. to 9 p. m. until the ranks of the regi-ment are full. The fifty men who were recruited

ment are full. The fifty men who were recruited on Wednesday slept on the floor of the drillroom of the armory in the night. The assignments of line officers and distribution or companies are stollows:

First Battalion—Company A, Captain Walter P, Blackman; Company D, Captain Alfred E, Orchard; Company G, Captain William Schastey; Company B, Captain John A, Olsen, Second Battalion—Company B, Captain George F, Hamlin; Company B, Captain William T, Travis; Company H, Captain Walter F, Smith; Company L, Captain Charles G, Todd; Company F, Captain Charles G, Todd; Company F, Captain Robert Wainwright, Third Battalion—Company B, Roberts, and Company M, Captain Grosvenof, L, Captain J, Roberts, and Company M, Captain Grosvenof, Townsend, Major George W, Rand will command the 3d Battalion, Major Henry De Witt Hamilton the 2d, and the lieutenant-colonel, who is to be appointed, the 1st.

MAY SUCCEED COMMANDER FIELD. The report was revived yesterday that Lieuten int-Commander Jacob Miller, the head of the Nava Militia of this State, was likely to succeed Com devoted entirely to the reading of the record of the pile-driving done on the dock. This had not been ended when the court adjourned until this morning.